

PERRYSBURG JOURNAL.

E. A. HIGGINS, Editor.
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THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1859.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WM. DENNISON, Jr., of Franklin County.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
ROBERT C. KIRK, of Knox County.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
ROBT. W. TAYLOR, of Mahoning County.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
ADDISON P. RUSSELL, of Clinton County.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
ALFRED P. STONE, of Franklin County.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
WM. Y. GHOLSON, of Hamilton County.
FOR MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN B. GREGORY, of Scioto County.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
ANSON SMYTH, of Lucas County.

Mass Meetings.
The Republican State Central Committee have appointed mass meetings in several counties. The canvass will open in Washington, Fayette County, on the 9th of August. Hon. Wm. Dennison, Jr. and Columbus Delano are to put the ball in motion, and they will keep it moving with a force that modern pro-slavery locofocoism cannot resist.

The appointments now made extend into the middle of September. Other appointments will be made soon, extending to the 21st Tuesday of October.

We hope to have Messrs. Dennison and Delano with us during the campaign—perhaps at our county convention.

Democratic Distinction Between Foreigners and Negroes.

The remains of the democratic party, have evidently adopted the principle that a white man is as good as a negro, if he behaves himself. Not long ago, a respectable free colored person who pays his proportion of taxes for the support of government, applied to the proper department at Washington for the usual passport granted to those citizens of our government who wish to visit other countries. This democratic administration refused to grant his request, and if he went abroad, he must have gone "on his own hook," with no protection but his own physical powers, and without the right to say that he even had a country, or a name among men. Our government, although willing to collect taxes from him to increase the extravagance of its officers, would afford him no protection. Recently, a foreign-born but adopted citizen of our government, who had taken an oath, renouncing allegiance to all other powers and attaching himself to our government, and who enjoyed all the rights and privileges belonging to a native-born citizen, applied for passports, that he might visit his native land, and he was informed that the United States could afford him no protection while abroad—that he could not claim security from harm in the name of his adopted country. In short, like the negro, he could not claim that he had a country, and if he went abroad, it was at his own risk, and other governments were not called upon to respect either his person or his property.

Honest democrats, under these two decisions, will tell you how much better adopted citizens are, in the eyes of modern democracy, than a negro? At home, it is true, there is a slight difference, but when abroad, which has the advantage? Will you tell us?

The Great Battle.

Reports respecting the great battle of Solferino, are very conflicting. The number of killed, wounded and taken prisoners was not less than 40,000. The French admit that 123 of their officers were killed; that 630 were wounded; and that 12,000 privates were either killed or wounded. The Austrians report a loss of 11,900 killed and 8,100 wounded. From the correspondents of English journals, we learn that the two armies were about equal as to numbers—about 240,000 men on either side. The same letter writers estimate that 43,000 warriors were placed hors de combat. It was a terrible struggle, and for a long time it was doubtful upon which side victory would turn. The French evidently sacrificed the greatest number of lives and thus gained the victory. It was dearly purchased, and leaves the two armies preparing for future and still more deadly strife.

Norfolk.—Lucky Harper, the man who attacked Hon. R. C. Kirk with a cane and didn't hurt anybody, has undertaken to abuse the editor of the Mount Vernon Republican, and among other things charges friend Cochran with having the dirtiest nasal appendage "carried by any white man in the State of Ohio." To this Mr. Cochran replies thus:

"Provided the above assertion be true, and the dirtiest tongue in the State ought to be stuck into the dirtiest nasal appendage in the State, then Lucky's tongue is the very one that should be employed to do the mental offices for our nasal organ."

In our opinion, the editor of the Republican has the inside track.

Gosh Is.—The Toledo Times has finally swallowed the Herald, head, tail and all. This salamander mess is now called the Toledo Times and Herald. Douglas floats at the masthead of Buchanan's recent organ, and Dim. Sigsbee, the old Whig who gave the Toledo democracy the itch, is supposed to have been kicked out of the Times office by this transaction. The editors of the Times are decidedly phlegmatic. They seem to sit on their thumbs, and thus turn and face any desired point of the political compass at a moment's warning.

At Adrian and Lenawee County, Mich., there has been purchased, this season, about 550,000 lbs. of wool, at an average cost of 42 cents per pound, making the total sum paid for wool to that county, \$230,000.

The citizens of Mount Vernon and Mansfield had a Union celebration on the Fourth at Fredericktown. The gathering was very large, and Hon. Columbus Delano was the orator of the day.

The Welcome Home of the Last Rescuer.

We are indebted to the Cleveland Herald for the following account of the reception given to Bushnell on his release from prison:

"The sentence of Simon Bushnell, one of the two convicted Oberlin-Rescuers, was served out in our jail on Sunday last. On the 11th A. M. train of Monday, he returned to his home in Oberlin. His route from the jail to the door of his own threshold was an enthusiastic ovation. He was escorted from the jail to the cars by the Hecker Band and garriages filled with sympathizers with the Rescuers and hearty haters of the infamous Fugitive Slave Law.

"At Oberlin, the entire village had turned out to welcome the last of the Rescuers. The train was greeted by a salute from Artillery Company A., Capt. Simmons, whose squad had in the early morning gone out for duty on the occasion. The number of Oberlin-Rescuers was swelled by delegations from every town in Lorain county. The Eliza Band and the Wellington Band added their notes to those of the Hecker Band, and made the village vocal with 'Hail Columbia,' 'Star Spangled Banner,' and the 'Massachusetts.' The entire Fire Department of Oberlin, in full uniform, turned out, and were drawn up with their machines at the Depot in the midst of the crowd that no man could number.

"The appearance of Bushnell was the signal for cheers upon cheers and ours more, followed by tigers and all manner of expressive joy. Judge Spaulding appeared upon the platform and announced that Mr. Bushnell returned home without feeling the least regret for the course he had pursued. Prof. Fairchild welcomed Mr. Bushnell, in behalf of the five thousand citizens of Lorain county there assembled, remarking that through it all, the rescue, the trial, the imprisonment, they had not been ashamed of the thought of the Rescuers, and that they were glad to see him home without having been disgraced, the shouts of that mass could testify.

"The procession then formed, having for escort the Artillery and the Fire Brigade; the bands of music being stationed at different parts of the procession. Among the many banners was one in the semblance of a huge horn named 'United States Court,' but of its large end, were issuing the 'Rescuers,' and out of the little end were crawling the Federal officials. Another banner bore these words, 'Well done, good and faithful servants,' and another represented scales of justice, the Fugitive Slave Law kicking the beam, weighed down by the Higher Law.

"The immense procession marched through various streets of the village to the great big church that is capable of holding its thousands. As the cavalcade passed along in the street, fronting the College Park, six hundred young ladies of the Institution filed through the Park and into the gallery of the Church, to give a banner inscribed, 'The Ladies, 600 welcome you. Thine welcome.' The male students, numbered by hundreds bore for their banner as follows: 'Oberlin Students—Intelligence the Terror of Tyrants.' Another banner read 'Oberlin and Wellington Rescuers, Creation's Noblemen; Liberty, Justice, Right.'

"Prof. Monroe presided in the Church, and the services were opened by a 'Hail Columbia' on the organ, after which Father Kepp made a short and impressive prayer. Hon. D. K. Carter was the first speaker. He said—

"He once admired the Democratic party but it was when that party were in the habit of opening prison doors and saying to the imprisoned, go free, but now Democracy was for holding back to it cried out, 'hold on to your braces, there's too much wind,' and it has lately added bristles to collar and cries out, 'your speech is hazardous, put on the brakes or some body will get free.' He was sorry to see Democracy in its apologetic state, its paralysis. Sterility had seized the Democracy, and it is worthily represented in the Chief Executive, by a man who has no posterity and no prospect of any; the party is gasping and only asks a place to die in. Mr. Carter's speech kindled the enthusiasm of the audience which broke out in loud and long applause.

"Then came music by the Choir, and such music as only the Oberlin Choir of a hundred or more singers could give. The Chorister was Mr. C. H. Churchill. They sang the 'Gathering of the Free,' with most thrilling effect. It begins,

"O woe, Sons of Freedom, your honor lies low," but it ends,

"From mount and from valley, from cot and from dome,
A host of the free, we come, we come!
Our banner waves for truth and right,
Our watchword Liberty!
Our arms are peace, and love, and light,
Then on victory!"

A. G. Riddle next spoke, and he was followed by Judge Spaulding, who alluded to the scene in the Court room when Bushnell received his sentence. He said—

"On that occasion Judge Wilson asked him if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced—No, Sir, meekly and Bushnell, have you, said Judge Wilson, no regrets to offer? No, Sir, said the Moses of a Bushnell, Mr. Spaulding imagined that could Bushnell have looked forward to this ovation, he would have answered that Federal Judge, 'No Sirs, No!'

"The 'observed of all observers,' Mr. Bushnell, was then called out. He said that in the language of one of the D. A. R. gentlemen, 'If a praying fugitive should come to his door he would feed him.' Yes, said Bushnell, 'I would feed him, clothe him, and give him money to help him on his way, and if he was in the clutches of the slave catchers I would help rescue him, so help me God.' The Wellington Band then favored the crowd with a well played air, J. R. Giddings followed in a speech, giving his views at length upon the Philadelphia platform and the last State platform.

"The Choir then sang the Massachusetts Hymn. The Solo was performed by Miss Church, who has one of the richest, and most exquisite voices that ever came from human lips. Standing alone, she sang until the burst of 'To Arms, to Arms,' when the whole choir rose as one person, giving the Hymn an effect that at the head of the Grand Serenade army would lead that army over the walls of every city of the 'Historic Square.' The music by this choir was a treat seldom enjoyed, but never, when enjoyed, forgotten. As an Administration Democrat said, who had been sweating under the weather and under 'Old Girl's' skinning of Democracy, 'that is worth coming from Cleveland for,' and as we saw a number of the devotees of this Federal Administration wrapped in admiration at the music, we mentally exclaimed,

"Music hath charms to soothe a savage's rage."

Ralph Paine was the next speaker, and at the conclusion of his remarks the Herald says:

"Prof. Fairchild, in a few, beautiful, and perfectly appropriate remarks, clothed in admirable simplicity, a prediction of style, tone and grandeur. In presenting the case Prof. Fairchild was a man of new and old, so was the Sheriff, but at the same time would say that the case was of good stuff and well made, and he must remark, in the language of Mrs. Partington that it would be serviceable should the Sheriff happen to come across the Fugitive Slave Bill, who had escaped from Panlemonium where he 'owed labor and justice.'"

Latest from Europe.

We have intelligence from Europe down to the 6th.

The latest despatches say that the head quarters of the Emperor Napoleon are only four leagues from Peschiera, where place is under a vigorous siege by the Sardinians. The report of cannon is heard night and day in that direction. The Austrian advanced post is but a short distance from Vill-franco, which is occupied by the corps of Marshal Niel. It is much doubted whether the Austrians will venture to fight a battle in the present demoralized condition of their army.

TURIN, June 6.—It is rumored that 10,000 French troops have disembarked at Loziza and Piccolo on the Adriatic, and that the bridge to Cicero has been destroyed.

VERONA, July 4.—Official.—The French army, increased by the corps of Prince Napoleon, moved against Verona, whilst a portion of the Sardinian army will continue the siege operations at Peschiera.

The Emperor Napoleon having sent back the wounded Austrian officers without an exchange of other prisoners, an Austrian officer has arrived with the announcement that the Emperor of Austria will also send back without exchange the wounded officers taken from the allies, and that his Majesty is equally desirous for an exchange of prisoners.

TURIN, July 4.—Official.—The Sardinians have invested more closely the exterior fortifications of Peschiera, on the right bank of the Mincio, and on the 30th ult., our army crossed the river to invest Peschiera also, on the left bank.

BERNE, July 5.—The Piedmontese have withdrawn from Bianno. The Piedmontese are advancing towards Selvevia. It is announced at Casaleggio, that the Austrians have retired into Verona.

The London Herald's Turin correspondent, says that 20,000 troops have been ordered from Milan to Brescia, and ten thousand from Turin. There are great complaints of the scarcity of provisions in the villages occupied by the allies.

FRANKFORT, July 4.—At an extraordinary sitting of the German Diet, to-day, Prussia presented new and further proposals respecting the Convention in Chief of the Corps of Observation on the Rhine. Immediately after the close of the sitting, M. De Usseon left for Berlin. The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says, that Prussia's new proposals are in the hands of the Representatives of Prussia and England.

Also that in a week the Prussian Army will be in full march. Two Corps d'Armee will be stationed on the Silesian Frontier to guard against Russia. On the lower and middle Rhine 140,000 Prussians will be stationed, and when all her preparations are completed, Prussia will probably make her proposals to France, which will undoubtedly be refused.

QUANAO, July 18.—Additional by the Steamer Indian. PARIS, July 5th.—The official condemnation by the French Government of the article in the Paris Siecle, affirms that respect for Papacy forms part of the programme which the Emperor is carrying out. The Monitor De Bologna published a letter from Count Cavour to the Junta of Bologna, saying, that King Victor Emanuel would not accept the Union Republicana with Piedmont, but will direct the Roman forces to conquer for the purpose of obtaining Italian independence.

G. N. Pellissier's Corps to observe the Frontiers of the Rhine, will be in cantonments by the 13th inst. It will comprise 180,000 Infantry, 12,000 Cavalry, and 400 Cannon.

The London Times correspondent says, that something unusual is going on between France, Russia and Turkey, and he would not be surprised if Turkey was to turn against Austria. Four Russian Corps are already on a war footing. All the officers on limited leave have been ordered to join their Corps. A levy of Recruits is expected.

The Difference.

While the Republicans, as a party, would be willing to purchase Cuba at a fair price. The Democracy only want her negroes. The Republicans would be willing to pay a few millions for the island unincumbered—the democracy are anxious to pay a hundred millions (and more if necessary) for her colored population, the Republicans would gladly receive her into the Union, but for her black Cuts—the democracy would sell her as they did a portion of Maine, or give her away as they did northern Oregon, were her blacks removed.

But the democracy don't love the niggers!

The Republicans are the nigger-kissers—the nigger worshippers!

BOWLING GREEN, July 10th, 1859.

Q.—The editors of the Toledo Times and Herald are profane reasoners. They contend that Paul Edwards should not be secured for gambling, because some Republicans are supposed to be gamblers! We don't know of any person who has stepped forward to defend any Republican for gambling—certainly no Republican newspaper has done so. But the question raised by the editor of the Blade was not one as to the morality or immorality of gambling. It simply asked Mr. Backus to remove from office a man who had been twice convicted of violating the laws of the State against gambling during the past year. The Times and Herald thinks convicted criminals make just as good democratic officers as any other class of persons, and the Blade thinks they don't. That is the difference. One thinks office holders should respect the laws, the other thinks they should not. Mr. Backus thinks it makes no difference what they do provided they vote the democratic ticket. He don't care whether they are law-abiding citizens or not.

Mr. William Wilmington, of Toledo, has invented a machine which cuts, threshes, and cleans wheat at the same operation. The editor of the Blade saw it work on Saturday last, and was well pleased with it. The machine weighs 2,300 lbs. and is drawn by six horses. It is claimed for this machine that it will cut, thresh and clean eight acres of wheat per day, at a cost of about \$1.25—the same amount costing \$2.25 by the ordinary mode.

From the London News, July 4th.

Kossuth in Italy.

Kossuth having arrived on the 22d at Genoa, proceeded on the following day to Turin. All along the way, on every station, a crowd of Italian patriots assembled to cheer him; a conroy of Hungarian prisoners met him in one place, and, recognizing the great leader of their country, shouted their *elfena*. At another place, a wounded Italian broke through the crowd; he had been killed in 1849, to Col. Monti's Italian legion in Hungary, and wished to express his delight at seeing once more the armies of Italy and Hungary joined. At Asti, the military commander himself acted as fagelman to the cheering multitude. At Alessandria, Kossuth had to address the people in Italian. After two long interviews with Count Cavour at Turin, the Hungarian exile, in company with a confidential friend of the Sardinian Minister, set out for Parma, to the headquarters of the Prince Napoleon. Up to Stradella, where the railway communication was broken up, and the same source of enthusiasm was witnessed as on the road to Turin; but here, of course, the Italians lost his trace. When we arrived after midnight at Piacenza, the guard at the gates received him with a shout—'Che diavolo fate costì tardi.' He could quickly go to a hotel without being recognized. At breakfast however, the waiter brought the foreigners' book to get the names of the guests inscribed, and seeing the name 'Kossuth,' he rushed from the room like a madman. Not five minutes passed, and all the thirty thousand inhabitants of Piacenza knew it already, and as it called together by an alarm bell they rushed under their windows and shouted their vivas with the heartiest good will. The Mayor and municipality appeared in his room to offer their compliments and their services. Montanelli arrived, the respected late Minister of Tuscany, who lost his arm in 1848, fighting at Carbonara for the freedom of Italy. The room was soon overcrowded with visitors. Kossuth must take a drive with them, but as he comes down the stairs the crowd rushes to him, kissing his hands and garments, the horses are unharmed, the Italians drag the carriage along; thousands and thousands follow, flowers are showered from the windows, and with all the enthusiasm of renaissance liberty the population lavishes its caresses on a stranger whose name is connected with liberty, and therefore is taken by them for a pledge of their own freedom.

At 2 o'clock P. M. Kossuth arrived at Parma. The town was quietly adorned in expectation of the arrival of Prince Napoleon. Kossuth's companion having been recognized by some Italian standing before the hotel, he asked, 'Count Cavour?' Kossuth said, 'No,' when suddenly the eye of the Italian lighted up, and he began to shout 'Kossuth! vivva Kossuth!' In a few moments all the town was alive with the news; the crowds assembled outside the hotel; the visitors thronged the parlors; and a great number of places before the door. The Governor of the Province invited him to his box in the theater, which Kossuth of course declined, since it was Prince Napoleon who had to receive the ovations of the people on that day, and Kossuth would not divert the attention of the Italians.

In fact, if sympathy alone could save Hungary, it would already be safe. But, of course, the liberation of the country requires something more than the sympathy of the people, and a great number of quarters of Prince Napoleon, provided with letters of Count Cavour and Prince Napoleon to the Emperor.

—They had a lively game of ball at Ashtabula, on the Fourth, and the venerable Joshua R. Giddings made the highest score, never missing the ball when it came near him.

Dermatologists of the Liver and Stomach.

HOOPER'S STOMACH BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, will cure all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach.

Persons afflicted with the Fever and Ague should not spare either time, trouble or expense to procure Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, whose beneficial effects upon the human system has been clearly proved to those who have been stricken down in a short space of time by this dreadful curse, whose cheeks are sunken and whose eyes are dim and sunken, with death staring them in the face, this compound must prove a blessing; snatching them, as it were, from the very mouth of the grave. None can know its true value until they have tested it. When all others have failed, these Bitters have restored the sufferers to pristine health. Their popularity in all the Western and Southern parts should introduce them to all parties.

Sold by all druggists in the world.

See advertisement.

114.

Markets.

Perrysburg, July 20.—Flour, \$6 to \$6.50; Wheat 1.00 to 1.10; Corn, 62 1/2 to 65; Potatoes, 70c to 87c; Butter, 12c; Lard, 12 1/2c; Hams, 11c; Bacon, 9 to 10c.

Toledo, July 19.—Flour, \$6.00 to 6.50 xx; Wheat 1.00; Corn, 75 to 78; Oats, 42 to 43c.

Buffalo, July 19.—Flour, \$5.25 to 5.75 for extra No. 1, and 6.00 to 6.50 for double extra; Wheat, 1.08 to 1.10 red and white Ohio; Corn, 70c; Oats, 45c.

Read View Notice.

THE non residents owners of lands in the east half of section 35 and west half of section 36, in town 8 north, range 12 east; the west half of section 1, the east half of section 2, the north east quarter of section 11 and the north west quarter of section 12, in town 8 north, range 12 east, will take notice that a petition has been presented to the County Commissioners of Wood County, D. C., for a road, commencing at the Toledo and Woodville Plank Road on the section line, between sections 11 and 12 in Lake township, thence north to north line of county, and that viewers will meet at the house of John Bailey on the 12th day of August, to examine said proposed route for a road.

JACOB BERGE, et al., Petitioners.

July 21—11448225.

Sherriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of execution to me directed and delivered in this cause, from the Court of Common Pleas of Wood County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises of James J. Smith, in Perrysburg township, Wood County, Ohio, on Monday, August 1, 1859,

between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, the following described property, to wit: A lot of oats in the sheaf, one ridge run, a powder flask, a part of a stack of hay, supposed to be one ton, 12 pounds and 9 hours. The above described property taken as the property of Isaac Hattaway.

C. W. KNOTT, sheriff.

H. H. Doner, att'y.

July 14—106382.

Dr. Parinton.

The universally renowned Lung Physician, who devotes his attention especially to the treatment of Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, Heart, Liver, Kidneys, &c., White Swelling, Scrofula, Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, together with Nervous Debility, Female Weakness, &c., and who has met with a degree of success that is altogether unparalleled, will be in Perrysburg Monday July 25th, at Howells Exchange; where he will be pleased to see any desired to be treated by him. Examinations free.

Dr. P., will be in Otago July 27th, and at Providence July 29th.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD.

The track layers on this road have passed through Wood county and are now in Henry. The recent very warm weather has greatly retarded their progress. It is thought through trains will be running by the 15th of August.

A new and excellent locomotive, from Patterson, N. J., the Perryburg, has been received on this end of the road.

A well is being dug on Third street, west of Louisiana Avenue, opposite the grounds selected for the depot, to furnish water for the road.

LARGEST AND BEST.

George Powers, Esq., has left a basket of apples with us, taken from the Perryburg Nursery, which are the largest and best that we have seen this season. Mr. P. is giving his entire attention to his Nursery, and it now embraces the most choice selections of every variety of fruit. Those who wish to get young trees would do well to examine the varieties which Mr. Powers can furnish.

LOTS OF NEW GOODS!!

—AT—
HEADQUARTERS!
FRESH
FROM THE FACTORIES!
CHEAP AS DIRT!!
—FOR—
THE READY JOHN!
JUNE 30, 1859. WM. HOUSTON.

IMPORTANT!

Those desirous of purchasing a New and Rich

Lace Cape,

Will find in our Stock most an Excellent Assortment; or an Elegant

Berage Robe,

(2 jupes—THE Fashionable Style—)
and in fact any other article in the Line of

Fancy Goods,

Should not fail to give us a Call.

MOORE BROTHERS,
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
Dry Goods,
Number 73 Summit Street,
TOLEDO.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

It is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaint, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhoea, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have tried these Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic is so sure as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.

Sold by PECK & HAMILTON, Drugists, Perrysburg, Ohio.

Jan. 6, 1859.

114.

Ditch Letting.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of August next, I will let, in sections separately, to the lowest bidder therefor, at the house of Stephen Blawie, in Washington township, the making of sections 1 to 30 inclusive, being about 20 rods in length each, on ditch number one, as established by the commissioners of Wood county, Ohio, at their June session of 1858.

Said ditch commences at the south line of section number ten (10), town five (5), range nine (9), east, forty rods east of the quarter post, and thence north to north line of said section, thence east on north side of Kellogg Road to the south quarter post of section 2, same town and range, and thence north to north quarter post of said section 2, thence following down the channel of sister creek 60 to 100 chains and there terminates.

The ditch is three feet wide on bottom with a bank slope of 1 1/2 to 1 foot in depth. The dirt from the ditch on sections 1 to 30 inclusive, to be thrown on north side thereof. The cutting to be indicated on the engineers' profile—varying from 1 to 4 feet in depth, and which profile can be seen at this office, at all business hours during the month of July, and at the place of letting at the time thereof.

Commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of above day. The work on said ditch to be completed according to the specifications, to the satisfaction of the County Commissioners on or before the 15th day of Oct. next.

All successful bidders will be required to give bond for the faithful performance of the work within the time fixed by the County Commissioners.

ATTEST: Office, Wood Co.,
June 2nd 1859. JAS. W. ROSS,
June 30, 1859.—Sw585,40.

Legal Notice.

To Margaret Clark, John Clark, Hiram Clark, William Clark, Julius Clark, Orelia Clark, Henry C. Strow and Clark W. McDonald.

You are hereby notified that on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1859, I filed a petition as administrator of the estate of John Clark, sen., deceased, in the office of the Probate Court of Wood county, Ohio, asking an order of said court settling the priority of claims and claims to the south half of section 20, and quarter section 22 of township four north of range nine east, in said county, containing eighty acres and to assign the dower of Margaret Clark therein and to said land to said widow and her heirs, and for other proper proceedings. Which petition will be for hearing before said court on the 13th of August, A. D. 1859.

J. S. JEFFERSON, adm'r of JOHN CLARK, sen.

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